R. H. Womble

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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paper will not be sent to any one without the mon- advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when ne paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

re being connected with the Progress establish- a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we repared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB TING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

red according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District art of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

ICHMOND, March 1.—The Yankee cavalry which cross he Central Railroad near Frederick Hall yesterday, ded into two columns, one moving in the direction he James river canal and the other to Ashland, thence he vicinity of this city. The former appeared at the n of Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, in Goochland nty this forenoon, and burnt all the flour and saw ls in the vicinity. Gen. Wise, who was on a visit to son-in-law, adjoining the farm, was apprised of their proach in time to make his escape. Other columns, ompanied by artillery, approached on the Brooke d, six miles North of this city this forenoon, but were t in check by a battery of troops manning a few secns of light artillery. Shot and shell were exchanged about two hours. The Yankees finally withdrew in direction of Mechanicsville, burning the trestle work the railrod, in their retreat. Our loss in the artille- duel was one killed and seven wounded.

Neither the force nor the loss of the enemy was ascerned. The movement is apparently a repetition of patrick's raid last year. It is feared some damage been done to the Central road. The latest report is t four regiments are advancing by the Westham or er road, supposed to be the force which went to Goochd. Heavy volleys of musketry have been heard in that ection within the last half hour.

From Northern Virginia.

GORDONSVILLE, March 1.—The raiders have fallen back m Charlottesville on the road they came. They burnt rly's flour mills six miles from Charlottesville yestery evening.

The enemy's lower raiders captured Col. H. O. Jones d Captains D. Emonte, Garber, Channing, Page and Vatson and two Lieutenants of artillery, at Frederick all. The enemy did very little damage at Frederick all.

Rain falling.

ORANGE C. H, March 1.—The enemy's raiding party t within two miles of Charlottesville yesterday evening, hen Beckham's horse artillery and Major Mason, with body of dismounted furloughed men, met and drove em back across the Rivana river. The enemy's camp res were visible four miles from Charlottesville.

Last night another party of the enemy's cavalrg crossd below at Ely's Ford and reached Frederick Hall today, tearing up the track but did not catch the train, which was signalled in time te return to Gordonsville.

The enemy are also demonstrating in our front. Such arrangements have been made as ought to assure the capture of the Charlottesville raiders. Rain falling.

Re-enlistment of Troops.

GREENVILLE, Feb. 29—Bryan's, Robertson's and Anderson's brigades have re-enlisted, and a large portion of Johnson's Division, and in fact nearly the whole command have done so. The best feeling prevails throughout the army. Heavy rain falling all day.

From Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 29.—All quiet this morning. A light ain fell last night. The enemy have retired behind Chickamauga, a portion sent back to Chattanooga and he remainder have gone into camp at Lyner's Station, Ooltawih and Red House ford, on the Chickamauga. Our cavalry are beyond Ringgold. Wolford's Yankee cavaly went towards Cleveland. The Federal General Porter s reported to have been killed by a shell in the skirmish t Wall Creek Gap.

Hindman is reported to have resigned. Yankee dispatches state that Longstreet has fifty thousand men and 18 batteries. Major General Wm. Preston has arrived at Havana, and left for Vera Cruz on the 21st inst. Nashville dispatches mention the capture of the brother of the late Gen. Zollicoffer near Columbia.

EXTRA COPIES.—We have a few hundred copies of the *Progress* of Tuesday containing the Address of Gov. Vance, yet on hand, which will be sent to any part of the State for $10 a hundred, or at the same rate for a less number.

So far the present is the most harmless of all the campaigns the Yankees have made, for while we have lost nothing we have gained much. The "rebel lion" will never be "crushed" and the people of the South will never be "subjugated" unless the invaders do better than they have in their recent operations in Florida, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia. The Yankees seem to have lost stomach for the fight and we begin to have some hopes of Lincoln returning to his senses and agreeing to let us go. Certainly he could not do a more sensible thing, for unless he does much better than he is doing now he will soon have it to do.

Crack your whip, Lincoln, "nobody's hurt."

Spring.

The winter is past and the Spring is here, and Providence deals lightly with us. The winter has been one of extraordinary mildness and the spring seems to bid fair to be an early one. The "starvation" of the winter seems to have increased the vigor of our armies and given confidence to our people, and if the producers but do their duty during the coming crop season, though there must be some suffering and want —a thing inseparable to war—we may have good reason to believe that the worst is past and that a brighter future looms up before us. Let no one despond, but on the contrary we enjoin upon all, old and young male and female, the necessity of laboring as though the salvation of the Confederacy depended upon his or her individual effort.

Six men from the 9th Alabama regiment have been committed to Castle Thunder for an attempt to desert to the enemy.

POINTED.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* says "Bragg has been assigned to duty at Richmond. The trio is now complete. Benjamin, Mallory, Bragg! God help us."

WANTED,

A WIFE BY A MAN OF GOOD STANDING AND well recommended. For further particulars address "KEY BOX," Company Shops, N. C.
Feb 25-4t

Gov. Vance in the West.

We give the following extracts from exchanges concerning the speeches of Gov. Vance in Statesville and Salisbury:

[From the Iredell Express.]

GOV. VANCE AT STATESVILLE.

Gov. Vance addressed a very large assemblage of the people at this place, Wednesday, upon the war and our prospects in the contest, in a speech of more than two hours in length, of great power and eloquence and full of devotion to the South. As the address will be reported for the press, and published for the information of those who did not have the pleasure of hearing Gov. Vance, we shall merely state the chief points made in his speech, as we now recollect them; indeed, to attempt more from memory, could but reflect gross injustice upon one of the most pataiotic and soul-stirring addresses to the people, that ever fell from the lips of any man, whose country was being invaded and devastated by a remorseless and barbarian foe. The courage and majesty of the Lion, when assailed by his enemies, were surpassed by the patriotic eloquence, defiant and indignant anathemas hurled at Abe Lincoln and his Hessian hordes. But we have digressed. Gov. Vance, in the course of his address, told the people that the State had solemnly withdrawn from the old Union, and could never return—that re-construction was an impossibility; that the only chance for peace to the two sections was upon a basis of final separation, and the full and unshackled independence of the Confederate States; that the war could not stop till this end was attained, and that it was the duty of every man, woman and child in the South, to use every effort in their power to support, encourage and sustain our brave army in the field, by raising provisions, supply clothing, and extending encouragement in every possible manner. He warned the people against agitating for separate State action to obtain a peace; said that such a course would not only fail to bring peace, but would be calculated to involve the agitators in great trouble—that the treaty making power is with the Confederate government only, and State action in that behalf, would be an act of war upon our government, consequently, instead of one war, there would be two. He had no doubt that many men, who favored separate State action, are as patriotic as he is, but that they had not considered the consequences, &c. We infer from this, that Gov. Vance is opposed to the calling of a Convention as unnecessary and injurious. He counselled the people to do nothing rash; to obey the laws, so long as they are laws; to stand by the Confederate government and uphold the hands of the President, as the better and shorter way for ending the war, and be diligent in returning deserters and skulkers to the army. With regard to the suspension of *habeas corpus*, we understood him to regret the necessity for it, which induced Congress to suspend the writ, but he read the opinion of an able lawyer that the act is constitutional, (of which there is no doubt.)

We might add more, but as we expect to publish the address in extenso, hereafter, will close by saying, we deeply reget that the whole people of the State could not have been present and heard this great speech of the patriotic Governor.

[From the Salisbury Watchman.]

Governor Vance addressed about three thousand of his fellow-citizens at Statesville, Wednesday last.—The main subject of his address was the proposed State Convention. He reviewed it in every aspect in which it has been presented by any of its advocates, and, we think, showed very clearly that it could not possibly do us any good, but on the contrary, would inevitably do harm, and might do *fatal* mischief.

In regard to conscripting the principals of substitutes, he said he would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, when that decision shall be made at its next regular session.

The views of the Governor on the general subject of the state of the Country were fully explained and discussed in the course of his address, and carried conviction, we think, to the minds of many who have been vainly waiting for "something to turn up" by which the grave responsibility of a manly defense of our cause against the enemy might be avoided. He showed how absurd and dangerous it was to lose precious time by fruitless attempts to avoid the stern demands of the war. Our safety consisted in being prepared for the enemy at all points and at all times.—He was willing, nay anxious, that the proper authorities should avail themselves of every opportunity to show to the world that the Confederate States desired *peace*, and are ready at all times to enter into negotiations for it. He believed that every such opportunity had been, and would be, embraced by our Government; and that the war, on our part, continued because the enemy had determined on our subjugation and the conquest of property, and would not let us have peace until we convince them by the force of arms that we would not be subjugated.

At the solicitation of a number of our citizens, the Governor also addressed a very large audience at Town Hall, in this place, Wednesday night. It was necessarily brief, as his public duties demanded his return to Raleigh as speedily as possible. He did not, however, close his address until the Railroad signal reminded him his time had expired.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Graham, N. C.
Feb 10-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Raleigh, N. C.
Aug 21-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having arge or small quantities will please apply at once. Wi give 1 pound of POWDE for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.
May 8-tf

$2,000 REWARD.

ON THE 20TH OF JULY LAST THE FOLLOWING bonds were stolen from my safe by the 3d New York Cavalry: Numbers 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, for one thousand dollars each, all dated the 1st of Jan., 1863, and all payable in Raleigh, North Carolina. I will pay two thousand dollars for the recovery of these bonds.

W. W. [illegible],
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Feb 24-10t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., March 1st, 1864. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Ashe, Noah
Andrews, J
Allen, E W
B
Boilling, John
Butler, Rees H 2
Blalock, J C
Boothe, J
Boyer, T 2
Boise, A J
Banks, Adam J
C
Cotton, Rev J H 2
Chavers, Lorena
Cole, Miss Victoria
D
Davis, Miss Lou
E
Everett, Capt
F
Ferrell, Junius A 2
Fleming, R C
G
Gully, Ruthy
H
Hurst, Mrs Ann
Hardee, Isaih 2
Harris, Mr, Agt N C
Hanes, Zachariah
Hutton, Geo
Horton, A'llie P
J
Johnson, Mrs Penny
Jeffreys, Miss Virginia 2
Jones, Calvin
Johnson, Wm B
Jordan, Jas H
Jones, B R
K
King, Jas
Koonce, Calvin
L
Lucas, Narcissa
M
Manning, W H 2
Murdock, Wm
Moore, Jno
McDuffie, H E
N
Nichols, Mrs M
Norwood, M V B
P
Piner, W E
Paschall, Mrs Ellen J 2
R
Riggins, Riam
Rabon, Miss Martha
S
Sweet, Elizabeth
Sanders, J W
Smith, Miss M A
Stone, Saml
Smith, Miss Martha E
Scott, Miss Julia
Steed, B F
T
Tillett, Miss Matilda P
Thompson, Jno F
V
Volunteer Navy Co
W
Watton, James
Waddell, P P
Wombles, Thos
Willis, A C
White, Mrs Mary H
Wilder, Jas H
Wyllis, Mary (serv't)
Walton, A
Williams & Gray

March 2-1t   GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

NOTICE.

THE BANKS AT GREENSBORO', N. C., WILL DEcline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as new rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.

WM. A. CALDWELL,
Cash'r Farmers' Bank.
M. STEVENSON,
Cash'r Bank of Washington.
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
Cash'r Bank Cape Fear.
D. P. WEIR,
Treas'r Greensboro M. L. I. & T. Co.
March 2-2taw3t*

LOST,

ON MONDAY, ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET, A black pocket book containing one hundred dollars in Confederate money—one $50, one $20, two $10's and two $5's and three dollars in Georgia money, with my exemption papers as a Marylander. Will give $50 reward for the book and contents, if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 2-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 1-tf

STATE BONDS AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY THE 5TH MARCH, WE WILL sell twenty-five State Bonds. The taxes are paid on them and a good opportunity is presented to invest.
Feb 29-tf   CREECH & LITCHFORD.

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

AT A MEETING OF FORTY-TWO OF THE MAGistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
March 1-td
Confederate copy.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX
Feb. 23, 1864.   Feb 25-2w

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26-tf   H. R. BRYAN.

WANTED.

$10,000 CONFEDERATE FIVE DOLLAR bills, for which 10 per cent. premium will be given. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Feb 29-tf

GOLD WATCHES.

A FEW ENGLISH PATENT LEVER GOLD WATCHES for sale. Apply at this office.
Feb 27-tf

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT THE COURT House door in the town of Pittsboro', a likely negro man aged 26, for cash, on Wednesday, 23 day of March next. JOHN MANNING, JR., Ag't
Feb. 22, 1864.   Feb 25-td

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office.   Feb 26-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

WALNUTS FOR SALE AT $1 PER DOZEN, At KING, POGUE & CO'S.
Feb 29-3t   Graham, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNESSEY,
Windsor, N. C.
Feb 3-1m
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE.

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to J. P. PRAIRIE & CO., Corner Hargett and Wilmington sts.
Jan 13-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CHECKS issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared by this Company and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency. W. W. VASS,
March 1-1w   Treasurer.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

JOURDAN & MOSES, TANNERS, ARE RECEIVing hides daily to tan and finishe for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout.
March 1-1w*
Confederate publish daily 1 week and send bill to this office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CONFEDERATE money on hand at the North State Iron and Brass Works, Burns's old stand. A few No. 1 Watches, open and hunting cases, English and Swiss works, all in good running order.

Apply soon, at the above named place, to J. W. COLE, who has been a practical watchmaker.
March 1-6t*

ATTENTION! CAPITALISTS!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as insures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Feb 26-1w
Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

HORSE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLES OF THE SUBscriber on Friday night the 11th inst., a dark Bay Horse, rather tall—right hind foot white, heavy mane and tail—gait a natural pacer. A reward of $200 will be paid for his recovery. Address Mrs. WINIFRED LAWSON, Speight's Bridge N. C.   Feb 26-1w*

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C.   Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowleged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 19th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

R. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-6taw

NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Alley King and others vs. John King, Executor of Samuel Vines, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam'l Vines, W. R. Horn, Benj. Dabose and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Horn, an infant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

G. A. DANCY, c. c. c.
Feb. 23, 1864.   Feb 25-6w

A TRADE TO SUIT.—I WISH TO BUY A good farm, and prefer the Eastern part of the State, provided the tract can be examined. I will purchase in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to make such a trade will describe the land, give the price, and address me at St. Lawrence, Chatham county. G. PAGE.
Feb. 15, 1864.   Feb 25-10*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 13-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your *orders* to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m   C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office.
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td   Surgeon General.
Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 22-td   Surgeon General.
Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.   Feb 12-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 24-tf   RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.................... $15.00
" " Three months 8.00
" " One month 3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS, early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

The Address of Gov. Vance.

There was an eager enquiry yesterday on all sides for the Address of Gov. Vance, and but few who could get hold of one of the morning papers but read it during the day. As the Reporter of the speech read the proof sheets for us, our short notice of it was made after a hasty glance at only a portion of it, and as we have done the Governor injustice by supposing that it was all for war, we proceed to make a more lengthy notice, having read the whole address carefully.

The speech abounds in eloquent and fervent passages, and breathes an abiding faith and confidence in the ultimate success of our cause throughout. The Governor is for the employment of all available means for the prosecution of the war, believing that "the only way to obtain continued peace is to fight it out *now*." In this sentiment we hope and believe the great masses of our people agree with his Excellency, but they desire at the same time that no effort shall be omitted in the employment of other means besides fighting—that may be considered legitimate and honorable—to bring the war to a close, consistent with our rights and honor; and we cannot believe that the admirers and supporters of Gov. Vance desire any other peace than such as shall be based on separation and Southern independence. No peace sentiment that *we* have ever uttered was intended to look to re-construction or secession from the Confederacy; and we think, with all respect to the opinions of his Excellency, that he attaches too much importance to a supposed re-construction or secession feeling in this State. We cannot believe that those who favor negotiation by the States or by the general government, desire any such thing. If they do we are not with them, for now as in 1860 we want the States of the South to act in concert and as a unit.

Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take, in favor of a vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war—but we are glad to see, at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace. The Governor, in his speech says:

"If you think, fellow-citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare, to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. If you think our government should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fellow-citizens, as a matter of course let it be done. But I beg you to recollect that there is a lawful and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and any effort you make in this way will be right and proper. Other modes of procedure will only place you in a false position and do your country an injury."

We have ever been among those who believed that Gov. Vance would redeem all his pledges to the people, when law and justice was on his side, and that while neither he or his people desired anything like a conflict with the authorities of our common government, he would see that the judicial decisions of the State were executed at all hazzards; and we cannot believe that the Confederate authorities will war on him or his State for doing this. He enjoins all, in patriotic strains, to stand by the government and assist in hurling back the common foe, but he reminds them that they have the right to petition for a redress of grievances and pledges himself to see the civil laws executed. He says:

"You hear a great deal said about the tendency of the military authorities to overslaugh the civil; about the flagrant violations of faith on the part of the Confederate government in conscribing the principals of substitutes, &c. Could you answer to God for the peace you had broken on this ground? You say it is a great outrage. It may be so. But who pronounces upon a violation of law? Your judges. It is not for you to say, it is not for me to say, it is not for the Legislature to say, a Convention cannot determine; it is for the Courts to decide. There being no Supreme Court of the Confederacy, (so much the better for you,) the interpretation of the laws of Congress is left to your own judges, men of your own choice. If it is a violation of rights, let your judges say so, and not a single solitary man who has put in a substitute shall be carried from the State of North Carolina if your Governor can help it. (Applause.) But if it is decided [illegible] go, if I can compel him."

Gov. [illegible] is opposed to the military usurping the authority [illegible], but thinks that due allowance should be made for the condition of the country, regard had to the stake for which we are playing, &c. The Governor says:

"There is a great deal said about the danger of the military authorities overcoming the civil. Well, I acknowledge all that. There is danger. But there was never yet a war where the same danger did not arise, and especially a war like ours that taxes the whole energies of the people, that permeates every strata of society, and is the sole business of the day. We may forget, in the midst of the pomp and circumstances of the war, that we have civil rights and constitutional liberties. I have striven against this danger as much as any man in the country. We must all strive against it."

His Excellency regrets the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, but appeals to a law abiding people to submit to this law, and we trust his appeal will not be in vain; and hope, too, that the authority that Congress has invested the Executive with will not be abused. Of the suspension he says:

"I regret to see the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere—either of a desire upon the part of the government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that argues ill. But in the name of common sense, if we are a law abiding people, if we regard the King's name as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been enacted which our jurists announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own laws. If they are improper, if they are hard upon us, let us instruct our Representatives to repeal them and give us better ones."

We might make further quotations, but suppose everybody has read or will read the speech, and all who do read it should remember the circumstances that surround him—the trying ordeal through which we are all passing—and do him justice. We very much fear there is trouble ahead—a conflict of authority between Gov. Vance and the Confederate government that will more severely test his firmness and nerve than anything he has yet encountered, but we shall expect to see him meet it with that Roman firmness that will secure for him the respect of enemies at home and abroad, and elevate him in the affections and esteem of his friends.

We hope the authorities at Richmond will respect the acts of our Legislature and the decisions of our Courts and then there will be no necessity for a collision. We think we can assure them that neither Governor Vance or the people of North Carolina desire any such thing.

Governor Vance opposes a Convention because he thinks it would be productive of no good at this time, but does justice to the motives of those who favor one. He has no denunciation for them. Only an honest difference of opinion—that's all. He does not call them traitors or even "agitators," but says they are as honest as he is. He says:

"A Convention is proposed by some. I have no denunciation to make of those who are moving this question. They are as sound men, no doubt, as I am, as you are—as anybody; they are my friends, but I think it is wrong. Suppose you call a Convention without any design it shall put the State out of the Confederacy? You merely call it with the hope that it may be able to make some proposition for peace, or accomplish some result, in the direction of peace, that the Legislature or the Executive are unable to bring about," &c.

Taken all in all the address of Gov. Vance is full of timely suggestions and abounds in patriotic fire, and we trust, when it is read and understood by our citizens, will do much to allay division, contention and bitterness, and harmonize our people for the awful struggle before them. Gov. Vance is frank and candid and his position cannot be mistaken, and we commend his address to our whole people with the hope it may be productive of much good.

Death of Capt. Sylvester Taylor.

Capt. Sylvester Taylor, 2nd N. C. Troops, died of small pox, at the residence of P. Holland, Esq., near Rowan Mills, on the night of the 11th of February, 1864.

Capt. Taylor entered the war at the commencement as a volunteer in Capt. D. W. Hurtt's Company from the town of Newbern, and has seen much hard service. He entered the service as a private and rose by merit alone to the position of Captain. We knew him well and intimately as a business man in Newbern, and know that he was universally esteemed as a gentleman of strict integrity and fine impulses. He was a Northern man by birth but has sealed his devotion to the South with his life.

Capt. Taylor had just arrived in this State on a short leave to see his friends, when seized by the loathsome disease that brought him to the grave. He was an honest man, a brave soldier and gallant officer.—Peace to his ashes.

We see it stated that Wright's Peace Resolutions were read in the Federal House of Representatives last week, by Fernando Wood, who expressed a favorable opinion of them, and Cox, of Ohio, proposed that Commissioners should be sent to Richmond forthwith to treat for peace. And so it seems that we have peace men at the North as well as at the South, and the wonder to us is that the two do not try to overthrow Lincoln's despotism and end the war. We trust the elections next fall may bring the happy consummation. Whenever the anti-Lincoln party at the North get tired of the war they can easily stop it, for it is their blood and treasure that carries it on, and if they, as the peace men of the North, desire to stop the flow of blood they must help he crush Lincoln; for there can never be any good government in these States until he and his abolition policy are annihilated. We will fight them as long as they invade us, but whenever they turn upon Lincoln and Seward our people will stand by and help them. If they want peace let them remember this.

The Governor of Virginia, in view of the great increase of crime reported by the Grand Jury of the city of Richmond, urges "the passage of proper laws closing up all drinking houses and providing severe punishment for those who shall vend ardent spirits." We should think four and five dollars a glass, for new dip freely watered, would close them up without the intervention of the Legislature.

The Failure to take Newbern.

There are many who think Newbern could and [illegible] when the [illegible] movement [illegible] by Gen. P[illegible]; and [illegible] [illegible] rather censorious in their [illegible] We do not know whether Gen. [illegible] or anybody else blundered on this occasion, but have ventured to suggest that the town, if taken, would hardly have been worth the sacrifice. Picket had command of the expedition and we have confidence enough in him to believe that he knew better what he was about than any of the home critics would have known, had they been in his place. We should like to see Newbern wrested from the grip of the polluters of our home, for we have some property there and prefer a residence there to any town in the Confederacy, but we cannot ask the government to sacrifice hundreds or possibly thousands of our veteran soldiers merely to gratify a few refugees from the town of Newbern, even though *we* be among the number. It is much easier to censure others for failures than to take their place and win the victories, and hence these severe criticisms in military operations are always in bad taste.

We have but little doubt but Newbern could have been taken, even had Barton's force remained at Kinston, but we repeat that it is not so certain that the result would have justified the sacrifice.

The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"From a private letter received here we learn that Mr. Webb and other gentlemen taken from Windsor sometime since by the Yankees have returned. They were at Newbern when our troops were near that place, and say the Yankees had only about two thousand men, and that the place could have been easily taken, as the Yankees were much frightened. This agrees with the conclusions to which we had already come from information gathered from various sources. The Yankees had their best troops in their advanced posts at Shepardstown, Batchelor's Creek, etc., and those we whipped almost with but little effort, and Newbern we abandoned without any effort at all. We have been told, we think correctly, that immediately after the return of the expedition to Kinston Gen. Barton had been ordered to report at Richmond. This would look as though we were not alone in thinking that some one had blundered."

What we have said is not intended to censure the *Journal*, for we agree with it now, that "some one must have blundered" but censure and criticism will not mend the matter; and had we have taken the town it might have been with such loss as to have caused us to regret it had been done.

For the Progress.]

OFFICE OF THE TREAS. OF LITERARY FUND,
RALEIGH, Feb. 29, 1864.

To the Chairman of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, and all others concerned.

At a meeting of the Literary Board this day held, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the Board, That the Treasurer of the Literary Fund issue a letter, directed to the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools and all others concerned, notifying them of the existence of a law authorizing the Treasurer to pay drafts upon the Fund in *Confederate notes*, and advising the holders of such drafts or checks given in payment of such drafts, to present them before the 1st day of April next; and also of the act of Assembly giving the Board power to call upon those holding drafts upon the Literary Fund for common School purposes to present them for payment within six months, and of the exercise of this power at the present meeting.

Resolved further, That he call the attention of Chairmen having monies on hand, to the recent act of Congress entitled, "an act to fund, tax and limit the currency," and advise them to fund the Confederate Treasury notes in their possession for school purposes as soon as practicable.

I would respectfully ask the particular attention of those to whom this letter is addressed, to the importance of the above resolution, and I would urge upon the holders of drafts upon the fund, or checks issued by the present or former Treasurer, to present them for payment at the earliest practicable moment, that they may have time to fund before the 1st day of April. The tax of 33 1-3 per cent. on all Confederate Treasury notes, of a denomination above five dollars, makes the necessity of funding such notes in four per cent. bonds before that date, apparent to all, and Chairmen of Superintendents of Common Schools having such notes on hand should lose no time in investing them so as to avoid this tax. By funding in several bonds of $100, or $200 each, they will be able to suit the convenience of teachers in some instances, while some of these bonds they may exchange hereafter for their amounts in the new issue of notes, with those who would use them in payment of taxes. But these considerations are too apparent to need elaborating.

The income of the Literary Fund is entirely in Confederate Treasury notes, and the increased distributions recently made were owing, in part, to the depreciated currency to be paid over to the Common Schools. The passage of the bill at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the drafts in Confederate notes, was, under these circumstances, an act of simple justice.

The Board, to obviate the danger of drafts, to a large amount, being kept back for presentation at a future day, in hopes of payment of a better currency from the Fund, has to-day exercised the power of requiring all drafts to be presented within six months from this time, it having been clothed with such power by another act of the late session. The holders will, therefore, see that they are presented within the time limited.

Very respectfully,
R. H. BATTLE,
Treasurer of Literary Fund.

The object of this communication being in part, at least, of a charitable nature, it is hoped by the Board that the press of the State will give it publicity free of charge.

CATAWBA COUNTY.—On the 18th Feb'y an election was held in Catawba county for a member of the House of Commons, in place of H. L. Robards, deceased. The candidates were W. P. Reinhardt and Dr. J. R. Ellis. Mr. Reinhardt was elected by a majority of 160 votes. A friend in sending us the result of the election, says:

"Mr. Reinhardt is a quiet, unassuming farmer, who has never sold flour higher than five dollars a hundred, and corn higher than one dollar per bushel, to soldiers or their wives."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

DESERTERS DESERTING.—We learn that seven of the Yankee deserters who were sent up to the Chatham Coalfields have deserted from their new quarters. Five of them have been re-captured and will doubtless be returned to their old quarters. They ought to be returned to their government for exchange and execution. Such faithless vagrants are better dead than alive.—*Carolinian.*

We see it stated that there was a regiment of North Carolina negroes in the Federal force recently whipped by Gen. Finnegan, in Florida.

[illegible]

On Thursday last, President Davis, Gens. Lee and [illegible] and Secretary Mallory visited [illegible] and spent several hours inspecting the works.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Under this head we condense, from our exchanges, the latest news from various points.

MISSISSIPPI.

Sherman has certainly made a retrograde movement, but that he is gone for good is not so certain. Of his expedition the Mobile *Register*, of the 25th, says:

A gentleman who arrived by last night's train confirms in general the accounts from Mississippi, which we publish under our telegraphic head, and adds some interesting items.

He reports, on the authority of Yankee prisoners at Enterprise, that Hurlburt's corps is retiring on Yazoo City, and McPherson's on Natchez. The prisoners attribute the failure of the expedition to the fact that Grierson and Logan were unable to make a junction with Sherman at Meridian. We do not understand Logan's whereabouts, but Grierson came by Pontotoc. We are assured that Gen. Forrest whipped Grierson soundly at Tibbee, taking a considerable number of prisoners, and the latter retreated in the direction of North Alabama. The report of his being at Aberdeen is not fully substantiated, though there is a rumor that he has burned the town.

The damage done to the Mobile and Ohio railroad extends from Lauderdale to two miles below Quitman, a distance of 46 miles; all the bridges and trestlework being destroyed, and the track torn up for miles at intervals, as is elsewhere stated.

Everything at Lauderdale Springs was destroyed.

The Southern road is completely torn up, from Jackson to Meridian.

Our informant states that the enemy committed few depredations upon private property, beyond helping themselves to provisions. At Quitman they took bed clothing, but their excuse was that they were misinformed as to the distance, and came without blankets, expecting to return the same day. They are supposed to have carried off about 800 negroes, selecting the likeliest, and, in one or two instances, driving back some lots that they did not consider eligible.

Some persons about Enterprise took the Yankee oath, and accompanied them on their retreat, but this was entirely voluntarily; no attempt was made to enforce it.

The brigade that visited Quitman conversed freely of their plans, and inquired if there was not an attack going on upon the forts below Mobile. They understood that to be a part of the programme, the object being to divert the Confederate forces. They said they had no intention of moving against Mobile, and their excursion to Quitman was only for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the Chickasahay, to prevent troops from coming up the road. This plan, as gathered from their movements and conversation, and from the statements of prisoners, was, after uniting with Grierson and Logan, to move upon Selma and Montgomery. According to the prisoners, their next scheme is to hasten back to Grant and march upon Columbia, S. C.

Of "the campaign in Mississippi" the *Mississippian* speculates as follows:

It is now given out that Sherman has gone back to the Mississippi river with his army. At least that excellent dame, Madame Rumor, so enlighteneth the gaping public. We can hardly credit the good Maddame in this instance, but certain it is that the army under Sherman is lost again, so far as the gullible public are concerned; but we have a shrewd suspicion that Gen. Polk knows where he is, and will prepare for him accordingly.

It can hardly be possible that the object of an expedition of such magnitude as that conducted by Sherman through Mississippi was simply to march over a sterile country 150 miles, take possession of a comparatively insignificant point, and then march back again. If he has gone back to the river at all, it is as a confession of failure to the expedition.

But, as we have just said, we don't believe he has gone back. Our opinion is that his intention is to elude our troops, if he can, and work his way up to Columbus, Miss., where he hopes to form a junction with the column under Gen. Logan and Grierson's cavalry, which will swell his force to 50,000 or 60,000 troops; then crossing the Tombigbee at Columbus, move on to Montgomery, where, perhaps, he expects to meet another Yankee column from the vicinity of Huntsville, in North Alabama.

If these movements could all be successful, he would be enabled to concentrate an army in Central Alabama whose numerical strength would reach from seventy to eighty thousand men.

The possession of Montgomery with such an army would make the enemy, as they suppose, masters of Selma and Mobile, and, indeed, of nearly the whole State, while at the same time the same force would operate in the rear of Gen. Johnston's army at Dalton, thus placing that veteran army between two fires and increase the chances of bagging it entirely.

We believe that the much talked of Spring Campaign contemplates some such programme as foreshadowed above and it behooves our military authorities to be eternally vigilant; for it must be confessed that the capture of either Selma or Montgomery would be a blow which would seriously cripple us.

When Sherman notified the Confederate authorities that he was preparing an expedition to take Meridian, he at the same time also informed them that he intended to move from that point to Mobile, or to Selma or some other point on the Alabama river, which would enable him to cut off all communication to the Gulf City, and thus compel its evacuation. Part of the programme, as read out by him some weeks before he left Vicksburg, has been carried out to the letter, almost without hindrance; and we require pretty strong confirmation of the news of his retrogression before we can give it full credence.

The fact is, we have every reason to believe that the enemy intend a vigorous campaign everywhere early in the spring. The favorable condition of the weather enabled them to begin it much earlier than they expected. The advance of Sherman was only the opening ball to the grand onward movement, which, in a few weeks, will be commenced all along the enemy's lines. The idea, therefore, that Sherman will go back, and compel Logan and Grierson to retrace their steps, thus rendering 50,000 troops almost useless in this grand campaign, is unreasonable; and if our military authorities shape their destinies upon such a supposition, they will, we fear, make a fearful, if not a fatal, mistake. Let Sherman be closely watched. His operation is a precursor of what is to follow, and may furnish the key to the whole campaign, as contemplated by Gen. Grant.

The following is a special [illegible] to the *Register*: [illegible]

[illegible] the road, has come through Lockhart, down the road by Meridian, and reports that the Yankees left Meridian Saturday morning, going west, and he is of opinion that by this time they are far on their way to Jackson.

He says their force does not exceed 20,000, of which 2,000 are cavalry. They came through light, bringing only bread, but got meat in plenty in the country.

They tore up the road no farther than Lauderdale. All the bridges, little and big, are burned.

In several places they tore up the track for five or six miles and bent the rails.

They tore up the Selma road completely, and bent the rails, for fourteen miles.

The Southern road is completely torn up all the way.

Mr. Davis heard a report that Forrest and Lee had cut up Grierson.

If it be true that Sherman's army is destined [illegible] Mobile, at least the preparatory [illegible] done.

The bombardment of [illegible] Powell, near Mo
continued on the 25th, but nobody was hurt o
side. Mobile is over its big scare and is consid
safe. We trust it may continue to be so.

NORTH GEORGIA.

For a day or two we have had nothing from Dal
but Gen. Johnston's army is in splendid conditi
and no fears are entertained of a reverse in that
rection. We take the following from the At
Register of the 26th:

By the train which arrived from Dalton at
o'clock this morning, we learn that the enemy's
under Thomas had withdrawn. A skirmish with
of our brigades occurred in the afternoon. The
vance on the part of the enemy was evidently
to cover Sherman's movement and prevent us fr
sending reinforcements to Mississippi—but the ene
has found out ere this, that our army is too pow
ful for their skeleton battalions to cope with.
feel assured, if a battle takes place, it will be
on our side.

LATER—BATTLE COMMENCED AT DALTON!!

FEB. 25, 12 M.—We have just time to announ
from our private despatches, that the battle com
menced this morning, and is in progress along th
whole line.

And the same paper of the 27th adds:

"For the latest news from the front which appeared
in this journal yesterday, announcing that a general
battle had commenced, we were indebted to our able,
indefatigable and accomplished correspondent, "290."
"2:40" was once deemed "fast," but these Arabic
numbers cannot cope in velocity with 290.

The *Rebel* of this morning says:

"The fighting was re-commenced yesterday abou
noon, and the attack was general all along the line
The pressure was so heavy upon our left that it gav
way, but the enemy was finally, after heavy fighting
driven back, and the original position re-occupied.
The last information we have is that the fight wa
still progressing."

The *Appeal* of the 26th says:

We have numerous reports, by parties who le
Dalton on the evening train last night, of great acti
ity in front, and most of them seemed to think a ge
eral engagement inevitable. A letter received in th
city, dated February 24th, quarter past six o'cloc
p. m., says: "Fighting is now going on at the fro
about four miles distant, and to-night or to-morrow
may tell the tale whether we shall continue to occ
py Dalton, or it shall fall into the hands of the en
my. I cannot learn the extent of their forces, b
our people are confident of success."

We have conversed with a lady who has just a
rived from Chattanooga. She could give no info
mation as to the strength of the enemy in that vic
ity, but states they have abundant supplies on han
and the troops are well fed. The Federals at Kno
ville are reported to be poorly supplied. The ex
pression of all was that their move was to be direc
ed against Atlanta, and they appeared to have a
doubt of its capture as the result of the active ope
tions now going on. Gen. Johnston will have som
thing to do with them before this is accomplished.

EAST TENNESSEE—LONGSTREET'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Examiner of Monday.]

It is no longer disguised that Longstreet has falle
back to Greenville and Bull's Gap. It is reporte
that a portion of his forces crossed the river at Stra
berry Plains on Saturday last and were attacked o
Sunday by the enemy, which drove our forces back
The pontoon bridges were cut loose to keep the ene
my from pursuing. The report is that Longstreet
fell back to prevent a flank movement. We may
say, however, that the public need feel no anxiety a
to this movement of Longstreet, as we are assure
that its real object, which of course it would be im
prudent to mention, is very far from being the occa
sion for any misgivings.

For a long time Longstreet's army has been an id
force in the Confederacy. When it fell back fr
Knoxville it went into winter quarters near Morr
town, where it has been in a state of insolation un
recently. We do not know that the bridges h
yet been repaired on the route to Morristown fr
Bristol, a distance of ninety miles, traversed by c
riers and uncertain mail carriers. The Holston h
divided the two armies, which the enemy has n
crossed. It is conjectured that the Yankees desire
occupy the country held by Longstreet in order
subsist themselves during the winter; but on the ot
er hand it is very certain that Longstreet has no
tired from the presence of the enemy's forces, but
[illegible] entirely independent of them.

The following was received at the War Departm
yesterday from General Longstreet:

[illegible] Feb. 27—To Gen. S. Coop
[illegible] General William E. Jones captured
[illegible] fifty-six of the enemy, and thirteen
[illegible] Wyman's Mill, five miles east of Cumb
[illegible] They belonged to the eleventh Tenn
[illegible] (Federal) regiment, under the command of Lie
[illegible] A. Davis, who was taken, wounded.

"General Vaughan co-operated, and attacked
enemy in front. Our loss was three killed and th
wounded. The enemy had five killed and ma
wounded.

[Signed] J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General Commanding."

A LETTER FROM CAMP DOUGLAS.—We find th
following letter from a North Carolina soldier, now
confined at Camp Douglas, in the Henderson *Times*:

CAMP DOUGLAS, NEAR CHICAGO, ILL.,
January 16th, 1864.

[illegible] once more, through the
kind [illegible] permitted to write you a few
lines, to let you know how I am getting along. I
have had my health very good since I have been at
[illegible] exception of colds and
[illegible] many of our
boys sick, [illegible] have died, viz.
Pleasant [illegible], Robert Al
len, T. P. Fisher, [illegible] and A. L. Morgan
[illegible] and Pac. J. Brock
[illegible] dangerously ill.—
[illegible] are in tolerable
health.

My Dear Sarah, [illegible] the time is not distant
when I will be permitted to return home to you and
my dear little children [illegible] dearer to me th
[illegible] treated very kindly
[illegible] good barracks to stay
[illegible], and are treated
[illegible] Foster, Thos. Foster,
[illegible], and all the rest of
the boys [illegible] exception of those I hav
mentioned.

Give my [illegible] friends, and remember
me to my dear little children, and believe me to be,
as I am, my dear Sarah, your affectionate husband,
E. W. WAGGONER.

SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.—The Henderson *Times*,
of the 25th, says:

We stated two or three weeks ago that petitions
were in circulation in this county, requesting His
Excellency, Gov. Vance, to convene the Legislature
at an early day, with a view of calling a Convention.
The petitions for this county have pretty much all
came in, and we are credibly informed that they con
tain the signatures of at least seven-eights if not nine
tenths of the voters of the county. Can any other
county beat this? These petitions will be sent on to
Raleigh in a few days. It is hoped that other counties
will [illegible] immediately.